REGISTERED No. 74—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,630.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th July 1873, at 6 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	July 1873.	Leave Negapatam	August 1873.
,, Carwar	26	,, Madras	8
,, Cochin for Narrakal	29	,, Coconada	10
,, Alleppy	30	,, Vizagapatam	11
	August 1873.	,, Bimlipatam	11
,, Tuticorin	1	,, Gopaulpore	12
,, Colombo	2	,, False Point	13
,, Galle	3	Arrive CALCUTTA	15

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

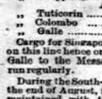
During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Karaikal, six miles south of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July, 1873, at 6 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	July 1873. 30	Leave BUSREH	August. 18
,, Kurrachee	Aug 3	,, Fao	18
,, Guadur	4	,, Bushire	20
,, Muscat	6	,, Bahrein	21
,, Bunder Abbas	8	,, Linga	24
,, Lingah	10	,, Bunder Abbas	28
,, Bushire	12	,, Muscat	28
,, Koweit	14	,, Guadur	30
,, Fao	14		Sept.
,, Mahamerah	14	,, Kurrachee	2
Arrive BUSREH		Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Beyts, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 1,862 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government)—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bundars :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer DIDO, 1,235 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 10th August 1873. The Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

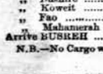
For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 22nd July 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	$22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	68	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY 1st August 1873.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

TAYLOR & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART ROW,
(NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NATIONAL BANK) BOMBAY.

MR. A. McM. TAYLOR, for many years Branch Manager to the late Firm of Thomson and Co., begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has OPENED an ESTABLISHMENT as above. He would likewise solicit the patronage of the Constituents of the late Firm, assuring them that all Orders entrusted to his care will receive his best attention.

TAYLOR & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining the P. and O. Co.'s Post Office,) Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 27th July, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. ELLORA, (1,727 Tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Antwerp, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CANAL ROUTE.—During the autumn some of the Company's largest Steamers will be despatched from Southampton to Bombay and Calcutta alternately via the Suez Canal.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th July 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 28th July, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,943 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain George Hyde, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 25th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th July 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SUNDRY GOODS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room in Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned Goods, namely :—Glassware, plated articles, reading lamps, boxes of soap, scent, double top scent bottles, porcel-in and gilt toys, kerosine lamps, breakfast cups and saucers, and other miscellaneous articles.

By order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing.

A few unserviceable Water-proof Coat-.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40

1 Case Colour, 50 Loxes Table Candles, 3 Cases Cutlery, 10 Cases Eau-de-Cologne, a few pieces of Woollen Cloth, &c., &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1873.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

3 Bales Water Twist, No. 30.
1 ,, Imperial Yarn, No. 30.
5 ,, Grey Shirtings.
A quantity of Yellow, Green and White Paint.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED GREY PIECE GOODS, ex Steamer JOHN ADAMSON.

On account of the Concerned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned, at the Town Custom House, a large quantity of Grey Piece Goods, more or less damaged by Sea Water and landed ex Steamer John Adamson, consisting of

39 and 44 inch Staple Shirtings.
Fine Mexicans.
39 and 44 inch Longcloths.
32, 50 and 60 inch Mi-dapollams, Jacconets, &c., &c.

These Goods consist chiefly of the best qualities imported by Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., under their favourite and well-known ticke's

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 23rd July 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER AND IRON WORKS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of July 1873, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, commencing from Marine Line Station, by order of the Executive Engineer at the Presidency, the following Government Store, viz., Timber of the Back Bay Staging and Iron Work.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1873.

AKEODERMA.
(TRADE-MARK.)

A Liniment for the cure of Mange and all Skin Diseases on

HORSES,

DOGS, CAMELS, | CATTLE, ELEPHANTS,

And pachydermatous animals generally.

No Stable, Kennel, or Menagerie should be without it

Price Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from	£ 5 0 to £50
,, Ear-rings	,,	£ 1 10 to £10
,, Lockets	,,	£ 1 0 to £20
,, Suites	,,	£10 10 to £50
,, Chains	Per Ounce	,, £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
,, Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
,, Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
,, Rings	from £ 5 to £300
,, Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,

(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRESS READER.—A Second Proof Reader wanted for this Office. No one need apply who cannot produce certificates as to character, and who has not had previous experience. Apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

G. G. O. No. 513, 15TH JULY 1873.

THE Undersigned beg leave to call the attention of their Constituents to the above G. G. O., and to request the favour of their sending them the prescribed Certificate for any future Remittances made through the Presidency Pay Office.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

1st WARD—FORT, COLABA, AND ESPLANADE.

THE COMMITTEE of the BOMBAY TRADES' ASSOCIATION invite ALL VOTERS connected with TRADE, and ALL EUROPEAN VOTERS, to MEET on THURSDAY, at 5 P.M., at Sassoon House, opposite the Cathedral, for the purpose of nominating

MR. D. S. KEMP

as a Candidate for this Ward at the forthcoming Election.

WM J. FARROW, Secretary,
Bombay Trades' Association.

22nd July 1873.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 2nd August, for the erection of COAL SHEDS at Parell, Golwud, Amrolee, Baroda, Ahmedabad, and Veerumgaum.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Offices of the Chief Resident Engineer in Bombay.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent B. B. & C. I. R. Company.

Bombay, 21st July 1873.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Undersigned is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS up to the 2nd August for the ERECTION of a NEW PASSENGER STATION opposite Church Gate Street. Plans and Specifications can be seen on application at the Office of the Chief Resident Engineer.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 22nd July 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF RATES FOR PIECE GOODS, TWIST, AND YARN.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RETURN TICKETS FOR SHORT DISTANCES.

REVISED EDITION OF RATE & FARE BOOK.

On and after the 1st August 1873, Piece Goods, Twist, and Yarn will be carried over this Railway at reduced rates, which may be ascertained from the Rates of Charges exhibited at Stations, or on application to the Undersigned.

Return Tickets, issued between any Stations of this Railway not more than 150 miles apart, will, from this date, entitle the Holders to return on the same or on the following day ; and, if issued on SATURDAY, they will be available for return on the following SUNDAY or MONDAY.

A Revised Edition of the Rate and Fare and Goods Classification Book will be issued on the 1st August. Copies can be procured on application to the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd July 1873.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of LIMJEE MANECKJEE and CAWASJEE MANECKJEE of Bombay, Parsee Merchants, who formerly carried on business in Bombay under the Style and Firm of MANECKJEE LIMJEE and COMPANY.

THE FOURTH and FINAL DIVIDENDS will be payable as undernoted at 23, Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 23rd and THURSDAY the 24th day of July, instant, and on every following WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY in the month of July and August 1873, between the hours of 11 and 3, on all Claims adjusted and admitted by the Trustees of the above Estates, viz. :—

On the separate Estate of Limjee Maneckjee at the rate of 5½ per cent.

On the separate Estate of Cawasjee Maneckjee at the rate of 3 per cent.

On the Joint Estate of Maneckjee Limjee and Company at the rate of 1 per cent.

All Vouchers in the hands of Claimants must be delivered up to the Trustees on payment of the above Dividend.

A. J. MACDONALD,
H. R. CURMACK,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN,
Trustees of the above Estates.

Bombay, 21st July 1873.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Mumm's Champagne	Rs. 40 per doz.
Chanoine Frere's Champagne	,, 36 do.
Luis Brun's Claret	,, 14 do.
Do. Eastern	,, 16 do.
Twigg and Brett's Sherries, Rs. 31, 26,	,, 23 do.
Bass's Beer, quarts	,, 6 do.

S. L. MACNAGHTEN.

31, Apollo Street.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,

THE MOST VALUABLE OF INDIAN TONICS.

For this and their splendid collection of Vegetable Principles, Elementary Substances, Medicine Chests, &c., the Undersigned have been awarded

A FIRST-CLASS SILVER MEDAL,
BY THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE OF MESSRS. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS, AT FURTHER REDUCED PRICES.

TERMS—CASH ONLY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to SELL, on account of the concerned, AT A FURTHER REDUCTION OF TEN PER CENT., the following WINES and SPIRITS, imported by Messrs. PAYNE & Co. :—

SHERRY.	Per doz. Rs.
Class 2—A pale dry Wine	17 4
Do. 3—A pale, delicate and dry Dinner Wine	20 4
Do. 4—Extra fine, very dry and delicate	24 12
Amontillado—Extra dry and well matured	25 4
BUCELLAS.	
A delicate and light Wine	15 8
MARSALA.	
A nice Dinner Wine, East India character	13 4
MADEIRA.	
Very fine old choice East India Madeira	27 0
PORT.	
Class 1—A pure fruity Wine	13 4
Do. 2—A full-flavoured mellow Wine	17 8
Do. 3—A fine old *Tawny* Burgundy Port	21 8
CHAMPAGNE.	
Half Pints	13 8
STILL HOCK.	
Fine light Hock, Pints 2 dozen	15 0
Extra quality, Pints 2 dozen	19 0
STILL MOSELLE.	
Extra quality	17 4
CLARET.	
Dinner Wine	14 8
After-Dinner Wine	20 12
Do. fuller-bodied—1865 Vintage	26 4
A few cases *Magnums* Light Claret at per case of 1 dozen Magnums	16 8
Pints at Rs. 10-8, 16-8, 22-8, and 28 per Case of 2 Dozens.	
BURGUNDY.	
Sparkling Red	28 0
TENT.	
First Quality	25 8
SAUTERNES.	
A pure wholesome Wine	14 8
GINGER WINE.	
Payne & Co.'s	11 12
GIN.	
Hollands, very superior pale straw coloured, fully matured in wood before bottling	14 8
Dry	12 12
Old Tom, Cream of the Valley	12 0
WHISKEY.	
Finest Scotch	13 8
Do. Irish	16 0
BITTERS.	
Swaine & Boord's Orange Bitters	12 12

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 23rd June 1873.

NOTICE

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules ; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1¼ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES

selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VERY IMPORTANT TO

OVERLAND PASSENGERS FOR THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Invite attention to the following

SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	17 0			Cardigan Jackets	9 8
Overland do	27 0			Sheets, per pair	9 8
Warm do	35 0	Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 0	Pillow Cases, each	1 8
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35 0	Air Pillows	6 0	Portmanteaus	12 8 to
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to	Travelling do	2 0	or	
	23 0	Rug Straps	2 0	Overland Trunks	28 0
Pyjamas	16 8	Patent Lock Straps	5 0	Solid Leather	52 0
Oxford Shirts	36 0	Waterproof Coats	15 0	Extra Large	75 0
White do	22 8	Paper Collars, doz	0 14	Black Hide Bags	11 8
Best Shrunk Flannel	49 0	Linen do. do	6 0	Extra Large	24 0
		Cambric Handkerchiefs		Cash Bags	6 12
		do. do	5 0	Courier Bags	6 8
Silk and Wool	52 0	Cotton Socks do	9 8	Money Belts	3 8
Under Vests, from	14 0	Warm do. do	15 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 0
Do. Pants	26 0	Bathing Drawers, each	2 0	Soiled Linen Bags	4 12

	Rs. a
Sponge Bags	2 0
Sponges, Bath	3 8
Blankets, each	11 8
Long Rugs, or Scotch Maud's, from	15 0
Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
Umbrellas with Cover	9 0
Warm Gloves	2 4
Do. Mits	1 12
Do. Mufflers	2 0
Pin Scarfs, from	1 0
Sailors Knot	1 12
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Hats	3 8

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

OF

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF

WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,

INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS.

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

H. M. THE QUEEN.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.
THE REFORM CLUB.
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES.
THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.
THE TUTICORIN CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

1873.

REVISED PRICE LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s well-known WINES, SPIRITS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of Consumers. They consist of the following, and are sold in quantities of not less than One Doz. Quarts or Two Doz. Pints :—

CLARETS.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pts. Rs. a.		Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pts. Rs. a.
MOUTON	32 0	17 0	MEDOC (Red Cap)	15 0	9 0
RAUZAN	25 0	13 8	MEDOC (White Cap)	,,	,,
PALMER	22 0	11 8	PETIT MEDOC	11 8	7 8
LAROSE	19 0	11 0	HAUT SAUTERNES	22 0	12 0
ST. JULIEN	17 0	10 0	BARSAC	17 0	9 0

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN (Red)	32 0	17 0	MACON (Red)	21 0	...
NUITS (Red)	26 0	...	VOLNAY (Red)	21 0	11 8
CHABLIS (White)	26 0	14 0	CHABLIS (Light)	17 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

MAGNUMS (Finest Dry)	86 0	...	GRAND VIN (Fleur De Sillery)	45 0	24 8
FINEST DRY SPARKLING	44 0	23 8	FINE SPARKLING	38 0	20 8
Do. HAMPER, containing 24 Half Pints, Rs. 27.	...	...	GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	31 0	17 0

GERMAN WINES.

NONPAREIL SPARKLING MOSELLE	38 0	20 8	NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK	38 0	20 8
MUSCATEL SPARKLING MOSELLE	34 0	18 8	MUSCATEL SPARKLING HOCK	34 0	18 8
MOSELLE, STILL, BRAUNEBERGER	25 0	14 8			
HOCK, STILL, MARCOBRUNNER	34 0	...	HOCK, STILL, JOHANNISBERGER	42 0	22 0
,, ,, FORSTER THAMINER	34 0	...	,, ,, RUDESHEIMER	27 0	15 0
,, ,, HOCHHEIMER	24 0	13 8	,, ,, STEIN WEIN	27 0	...

SHERRIES.

AMONTILLADO, A 1 (Gold Seal)	36 0	...	AMONTILLADO (Black Seal)	34 0	...
AMOROSO	26 0	...	BLUE SEAL	24 0	...
GREEN and BROWN SEAL	23 0	...	YELLOW SEAL	21 0	...
PINK SEAL (Vino de Pasto)	20 0	...	WHITE SEAL	17 0	...
MARSALA, VIRGIN (Pale)	16 8	...	MADEIRA, EAST INDIA	36 0	...

SACRAMENTAL WINE.

ROTA TENT ..... Rs. 26 per Dozen Quarts.

PORTS.

A 1, OLD CRUSTED (Black Seal)	34 0	...	BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine mature	24 0	13 0
A QUALITY, GOLD CAP, an invalid's Wine	28 0	15 0	RED SEAL, a good quality Wine	18 0	10 8

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, BLACK CAP, very old	45	42 38 & 33	RUM, JAMAICA	26 &	23 8
,, YELLOW CAP	28		GIN, LONDON OLD TOM	...	21 0
,, WHITE CAP	25		IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKY	25 &	22 0
,, BLUE CAP	20		GENEVA	...	19 0

LIQUEURS.

ASSORTED, in one dozen Pint case only	26 0		CHERRY BRANDY	28 0	15 0
CURACOA, Orange and White	38 0	20 0	ORANGE BITTERS	20 0	...
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	38 0	20 0	K ILL THE CROW (Bitter)	27 0	...

INDIA PALE ALE.

In Casks containing 3 dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 16 8 per Cask | In Casks containing 6 dozen Pints ..... Rs. 21 0 per Cask

GUINESS' STOUT.

In Casks of 3 dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 16 8 per Cask | In Casks of 6 dozen Pints ..... Rs. 22 8 per Cask

TERMS.

Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for CASH. Unexceptional Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants and Traders buying largely.

2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MISSING CHEQUE.

THE undernoted CHEQUE, drawn by the Undersigned, has gone A-MISSING in transmission through the POST. Payment thereof has been stopped, but any person giving information that will lead to the discovery of the document will be REWARDED.

Cheque on the Bombay Branch of the Oriental Bank Corporation for Rs. 20,000, No. 107, dated 22nd May last, favour of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta.

ALSTONS & Co.,
Mangalore.

15th July 1873.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPMASTERS, AND OTHERS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 22ND JULY 1873.

EXCHANGE on London remains almost the same, the tendency being slightly in favour of sellers.

Government Securities are firm at our quotations, 5½ per cent. having advanced again to 111¾.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 10 13/16d. to 1d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10¾d.
Credit, do. .....1s. 11d. to 11/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10¾d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 11/16d.
Do. demand 100 3/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight 99½
Do. demand..... 99½ to 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 226 to 227.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 111¾
Four & half per cent.' 106¼
Four per cent. 104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...108½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do, do. 105
8 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ... ...115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6
Carolus 220
Mexican Dollars ... ... 222.
Five-France Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

RATES are quite unchanged; but steam tonnage is most enquired for. The quantity of cargo shipping is next to nothing.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.

Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d. / Myrabollams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bdls ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £1 15s. 0d.

Havre ... { Cotton..... / Coffee..... } No ship.

Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 10s. 0d.
Havre Cotton..... £2 15s. 0d.

Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. / Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d. / Cotton ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.

China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 22 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.

Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

BANK of Bombay 1st issue rising; others weak. Spinning shares steady. Press shares dull.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	792½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	275
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	2811	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	150
50,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	121
10,000	250	all	12 dec.	Oriental Bank	480

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-8-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20	109-12-0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77.	Colaba Land Co.....	1,525.
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	94
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	860
1,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	410

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	50p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,450
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,600
900	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	1,150
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,705
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,100
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,265
900	1,000	a	40 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,180
800	2,500	all	150p.a.	Oriental	3,300
850	2,500	460	216p.a.	Royal	2,260
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

1501	5,000	2,850	150 pa.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	775
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	2215
150	12,000	11,000	100pa.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,300
200	2,000	all	200pa.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,325
200	500	all	50 pa.	Do New.....	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 pa.	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
500	5,000	all	40 .	Colaba Press Co.....	5,000
857	2,000	all	250pa.	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	2,000	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	5,500
200	2,000	1,000	75 pa.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	450
300	1,000	all	200 pa.	Franci Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	228 pa.	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,200
250	5,00	1,467	75 pa.	Imperial Press Co	925
200	400	350	425 pa.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	722½
150	2,500	all	250 pa.	Prince of Wales Press....	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	800
400	850	750	130 pa.	Scinde Press Co.....	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,075
150	850	all	8 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	800
450	..	..	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100pa.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,370
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 pa.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	130
2,150	200	100	3 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
1,000	50	all	12 pa.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	45 pa.	Thracher & Co	405
2,000	250	all	40 pa.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	25	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market remains very quiet, and prices are quite nominal. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,980 pieces Grey Madapollams 32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs. at Rs. 2 2 3
60 ,, ,, T. cloths 32 in. 24 yds. 7 lbs. at ,, 3 13 0

COTTON.

The market closed steady without any quotable alteration in prices. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies Bhownugger ..... at Rs. 189½
75 ,, ,, ... at ,, 189½
75 ,, Vecrungsam ..... at ,, 175
50 ,, ,, ... at ,, 176
25 ,, Vingola..... at ,, 179
25 ,, Verawal..... at ,, 166
25 ,, ,, ... at ,, 167
25 ,, Barsee ..... at ,, 183½

YARNS.

The market continues dull, and prices are ruling in favour of buyers. The following sale has transpired yesterday :—

900 lbs. Mule No. 60's ..... at 14¼ as. per lb.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Aretusa (s)	Paulovich	Trieste, &c.
	Virago (s).....	Langlands ...	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Bangalore, to Australia, &c.
Barque Bluche, to Calcutta.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 22nd July, 10-55 A.M.—China mail signalled.
GALLE, 22nd July, 4 P.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—22ND JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

John Adamson, s, 10 cases slates, Meeyajee Budroodin.

FROM LONDON.

Virago, s, 2 cases hardware, Framjee Ardaseer Davur; 1 case brandy, Ardaseer Burjorjee and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 6 cases syrups, 20 cases olive oil and 30 cases oilmanstores, H Gaignoux; 201 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee; 8 cases butter, Sumsoodin Cassomjee; 30 cases brandy, Pochajee Framjee and Co; 30 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—22ND JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodbury, 55 bales cotton, Jamnadass Tricomdass.
Sir Charles Napier, 50 bales cotton, Khimjee Jewraj; 125 bales cotton, Peal Canaels and Co; 51 bales cotton, R L King & Co.
Arabia, s, 6,000 bundles coir yarn, Premjee Runchordass.
Ellora, s, 64 bales cotton, Mahomed Ally Ebramjee; 101 bales wool, Mooljee Goculdass; 150 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Poonsee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Jetha Purshotum.

FOR LONDON.

Ellora, s, 100 cases cowdies, Mathoorsdass Khetsee and Co; 137 pieces E teeth, Venichund Joytadass; 79 pieces E teeth Hajeebhoy Lalljee.
Sunda, s, 16 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia, s, 125 bales cotton, Vurdmon Poonsee and Co; 1,890 bags gingelly seed and 9 casks castor oil, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia, s, 35 bales wool, Samjee Narronjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ellora, s, 130 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Ellora, s, 2 bundles silk, Behrend Brothers.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—22ND JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 22nd July, NOON, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 55 minutes.
Via Suez, 22nd July, 1-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 40 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 22nd July, 9 45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 57 minutes.
Via Turkey, 21st July, 10-25 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 8 minutes.
Via Suez, 22nd July, 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 40 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 22nd July, 5-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 5 minutes.

Late-t date from Australia.

Via Singapere, 22nd July, 5-56 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 40 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 21st to 8 P.M. of the 22nd July is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	4 18	0 10
,, Galle	1 20	0 19
,, Kurrachee	0 20	0 3
,, Madras	1 54	0 7

WEATHER REPRTS.

CANANORE, 22nd July, 5-40 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 78.
CARWAR, 22nd July, 6 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 81, barometer 29·91, rainfall 58 cents.
MANGALORE, 22nd July, 9-35 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west by west, thermometer 84, barometer 29·69.
TUTICORIN, 22nd July, 5-10 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west strong, thermometer 94, barometer 29·72.
VINGORLA, 22nd July, 5-40 P.M.—Weather clear, wind north moderate, thermometer 80, rainfall 6 inches.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 22nd July, 8 P.M.—Latest datas from United Kingdom, via Russia, 22nd July, NOON. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 22nd July, 9-45 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 22.

Blair, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Cavalry, to join, to Deesa.
Wright, Captain, 83rd Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
Powys, Lieutenant, 3rd Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Skinner, Captain, Bengal 3rd Regiment N. I., to join, to Cachar.

[illegible] OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 19.)

AGENT GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPOOTANA.

Asst Surg J H Newman, in medical charge, Marwar Agency, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No 737 G, dated 28th May 1873, on the forenoon of 1st July 1873, making over charge to Surg Maj W J Moore, of the Rajpootana Agency.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave for one month is grant d to Mr W H Lilley, Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade, attached to No 5 Bhopal and Malwa Topographical Survey, from the 1st to the 31st July 1873.

Privilege leave for one and a half months is granted to Mr F Kitchen, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, attached to No 7 Rajpootana and Simla Topographical Survey, from the 7th of July to 20th August 1873.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr J W Macdougall, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months from 12th inst.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Lieut D McLeod, Asst Engr, Fyzabad Division, Mily Works, is allowed three months' privilege leave from 1st July 1873, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Capt G D'A Jackson, Asst Engr, Rawul Pindee Special Division, Military Works, is granted thirty days' preparatory leave.

Capt J H Crowdy, R F, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Lahore Division, s granted two months' privilege leave from 15th August 1873.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr C Thomson, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from the 15th July, or from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

Mr P K Hyndman, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, transferred by Government of India Notification No 423E, dated 20th June 1873, to the Punjab Provincial Establishment, reported his departure from Mussoorie, on expiration of three months' privilege leave, on the 10th inst.

With reference to Notification No 48, dated 10th May 1873, granting Mr H Lambert, Supdt of Works, Chenab Section, privilege leave for eighty-seven days, this officer availed himself of the same on the forenoon of the 7th July 1873.

With reference to Notification No 62, dated 14th June 1873, granting Mr H T Storey, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, privilege leave for three months, this officer availed himself of the same on the afternoon of the 4th July 1873.

Mr J McDonald, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Ravee Section, is allowed two months' privilege leave, with effect from 1st August 1873.

Mr A G Hardinge, Sub-Engr, Chenab Section, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from 15th July 1873.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr F R Upcott, Asst Engr, Indus Bridge Division, is granted three months' privilege and fifteen days departmental leave, with effect from the 2nd inst.

Mr J Lloyd, Store-keeper, 1st grade, is granted three months' privilege and fifteen days departmental leave from the 15th inst.

POST OFFICE.

Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office :—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF MADRAS.

Mr D Oliver has been appointed from 17th Dec 1872 to 15th Jan 1873 to officiate as Inspr, 4th or North-West Railway Division.

Mr D Oliver has been appointed from 22nd Jan to 23rd Feb 1873, to officiate as Inspr, 6th or Mount Division.

Mr W G Wright has been appointed from 12th Feby to 3rd April 1873 to officiate as Inspr, 5th or Nellore Division.

Mr W Kelly has been appointed from 10th April 1873 to officiate as Inspr, 6th or Mount Division.

Mr C Smith has been appointed from 23rd March to 26th April 1873 as Offg Inspr, 1st or Vizagapatam Division.

Mr H F Theobald has been appointed from 4th April 1873 as Inspr, 5th or Nellore Division.

Mr C Smith has been appointed from 27th April 1873 as Inspr, 1st or Vizagapatam Division.

Mr P T Rajah Rao Pillay has been appointed from 15th June 1873 to officiate as Supernumerary Inspr attached to the Post Master General's Office.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	July 25 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 28 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 30 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
China	,, 28 ...	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	Aug. 1 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas	Pics. Annas Pics.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8 8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9	4 9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 ann. and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

		5½ P.M.			7 P.M.
Friday.....	July	25	Monday	Oct.	20
,, ...	Aug.	1	,, ...	,,	27
,, ...	,,	8	,, ...	Nov.	3
,, ...	,,	15	,, ...	,,	10
,, ...	,,	22	,, ...	,,	17
,, ...	,,	29	,, ...	,,	24
,, ...	Sept.	5	,, ...	Dec.	1
,, ...	,,	12	,, ...	,,	8
,, ...	,,	19	,, ...	,,	15
		7 P.M.			
Monday.....	Sept.	29	,, ...	,,	22
,, ...	Oct.	6	,, ...	,,	29
,, ...	,,	13			

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*).....	Rs. 42	0 0
Half Year..... ditto ..... ,,	24	0 0
Three Months ..... ditto ..... ,,	14	0 0
One Month ..... ditto ..... ,,	5	0 0
One Week ..... ditto ..... ,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs 10 0
Per Copy ..... ,, 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SMITH—July 7th, at Dehree Factory, the wife of W. H. Smith, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

SMITH—July 14th, at Jullunder, of heat apoplexy while suffering from intermittent fever, Thomas Miles Smith, Merchant, deeply regretted.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1873.

THE late General Order by the Commander-in-Chief in India on the Special Instructions for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres, and for the Guidance of Umpires and Commanders of Independent Bodies, embraces nearly every point which the experience of our late Camps of Exercise have shown that it is necessary to legislate for. As the General Order is seventy-four paragraphs in length, it is plain that every attempt has been made to render it as exhaustive as possible, and it very wisely confines itself to manœuvre, avoiding *in toto* the, at present, much vexed question of drill. In this Presidency, where only a favoured few have had opportunities of visiting autumn manœuvres in England and the Bengal Camps at Delhi and the Punjab, to thoroughly master the intricacies of Lord Napier's order is like attempting to understand an account of a general action without seeing a sketch of the ground worked over or trying to follow Marlborough through Flanders without maps. However this is a theoretical age, so we recommend G. O. 178 by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, especially to commanding officers, staff officers, and those favourites of fortune, the chosen umpires, those much-beloved, and to-be-envied warriors, whom General Thesiger describes as in mimic war taking "the "place of shot, shell, and cold steel." At the last Camp, by all accounts these deciders of conflicts had all sorts of nicknames and terms of endearment applied to them. We can almost put ourselves down in the vicinity of Poona when two regiments have been blazing away at each other, with *fixed bayonets*, and only some twenty yards apart, but scorning cover. Up comes an umpire—possibly an officer of Light Cavalry in light blue, some eighteen stone in weight and perspiring profusely—begs both sides to cease firing and wait for his decision.

Both sides *(log.)*—"Go it, old 'cold steel!'"

It is rumoured that Lord Napier of Magdala intends making a tour of the Camps in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. The benefit of his experience will be much appreciated, especially in what are called the minor presidencies; very little escapes His Excellency's eye on these occasions. Those conscious of weak places in their harness will, if they are wise, set either themselves or their houses in order. At the same time we venture to predict that Lord Napier's departure from each and every Camp that he visits will be heartily regretted. His care and forethought for the comforts of the troops, and the quiet way that he manages to put it out of the power of our zealous commanders to work at too high pressure, have endeared him to those who served under him at the Camps in the Bengal Presidency. We trust none of our valiant centurions and leaders may not be found wanting, or they will without doubt be "spotted." Some there may be thin-skinued, and some pachydermatous. Amongst the latter category must be classed the officer at one of the Camps on the other side of India, who on applying for three days' leave found himself in orders for a *month*, which took him over the last day of the great manœuvres, after which he attended the levée along with the most successful strategists of the Camp.

The rules we have above alluded to have evidently been most carefully framed: the hints given and the conclusions drawn being the result of the experience of these well qualified to judge, and also being the deductions from the lessons learnt from the records of late wars.

We sincerely endorse the hope expressed in the *Army and Navy Gazette* a short time ago that our manœuvres may have the effect of enabling us to settle on some definite system of drill applicable to fighting battles in the present age of arms of precision. The subject has already been ventilated in these columns; lectures have been, and are being, delivered on the subject; the armies of Europe are endeavouring to find out the key to the problem, Germany, whom it is at present the fashion to take as a model, being notoriously dissatisfied with the style of fighting that circumstances led her army to adopt in the last war: so it is not our object to enter into a disquisition on the matter. The points which there appear to be so much difficulty in deciding, or rather choosing between, seem to be, whether it is more advisable to train troops to fight in open order, it being taken for granted that, to avoid being a mark for the unerring bullet and shell of the period, future battles will be fought in that order, or whether, according to the late reactionary movement, the line formation, made more flexible if necessary by increased intervals, is the thing to adhere to, on the principle that it is all important to keep up the old English feeling of discipline, so that we may at any rate have it to start with. Perhaps after everything has been said, the latter is the best for the purpose of holding a position when under cover, and the former the best to approach a position strongly held with the least possible loss, till it comes to a case of close quarters, by which time, for an assault to to tell, concentration *must* be the order of the day, that is to say, comparatively close order must be adopted for the final rush or series of rushes, and the supports be well up to ensure success or retrieve disaster.

We propose shortly to notice in detail some of the clauses in the General Order to which we have above alluded: several, though tersely expressed in a few lines, merit especial attention, and it may benefit our military readers if we render such assistance as lies in our power in order that they may be more thoroughly understood and appreciated.

THE *Times of India* now wishes to make it appear that its opposition to the Police has been rather friendly than otherwise to that body, and calls upon us to show when and where it has raised an unreasonable outcry about the inefficiency of the Bombay Police. To go back over numbers of our contemporary is at all times an operation requiring considerable courage: its present is uncomfortable enough, but the retrospect which it has been our coutemporary's lot to provide is a region into which when we venture we know to be a valley of darkness where fogs abound and few welcome gleams of sunshine ever penetrate. Notwithstanding this, we have groped, and have been rewarded by our hands coming upon about half a hundred of paragraphs of various descriptions, all aimed against the Police. On the 10th of February, the *Times of India* thought so badly of our protectors that it actually proposed that the Police from another Presidency should be brought into Bombay and set above them; on the 17th of the same month, it was still proud of its wonderful suggestion, for we find it patting itself on the back by quoting some insignificant extracts on the subject from papers on the other side of India. On the 8th May it declares that the failure of the Police up to that date to discover the DeGa poisoners was a blot upon the reputation of the Police, and sneers at the penetrative geniuses of the local Khan Bahadoors, although than Khan Bahadoor Akbar Ali there is not, we have good reason to believe, a better detective in India, from Comorin to the Himalayas. At various dates after this a number of paragraphs appeared in our contemporary with reference to the Pestonjee Dinshaw Case and the Tower of Silence Riot Case, and it is remarkable that in each of them with one exception the case is assumed directly or indirectly against the Police. The exception is a paragraph on the 14th May, when, curiously enough, our contemporary seems to say that the view of the matter—that the Parsees had been ill-used by the Police—"is entirely different "from the shape the case has assumed before the "Magistrate." Going over our contemporary's files has been a wearisome task: we are not sure also that it has not been needless since the *Times of India's* attitude is notorious with regard to the Police.

The Parsee vernacular press, as was to be expected, have taken a side on the Riot Case violently opposed to that which we have felt it our humble duty to assume in the cause of fair-play. The *Indian Statesman* has quoted a number of the opinions of that Press, apparently because the so-called "opinions"—which are not opinions but mere partisan screechings—coincide with the views which it has seen fit to express. We have never felt any particular pride in our Native Press when it happened to be exercised upon questions in which certain sections of the community held different interests. But now, since we have been favoured with the latest vernacular "opinions" regarding ourselves, we are compelled to say that we think less of the Native Press than ever. The *Rast Goftar* honours us by thinking that the *Bombay Gazette* will be the cause of another Mutiny. Incidentally, we would protest against the flippancy with which "other "mutinies" are talked about. The native writers who drop those very terrible phrases from their pens can have no clear idea of what they are writing about: at most, they feel actuated by a desire to threaten Englishmen who oppose them with a calamity by which it should not be forgotten that more than Englishmen might be ruined if it were ever unhappily to take place. It is an essentially tyrannic nature that is capable of introducing such threats as these on occasions of mere differences of opinion, and the *Rast Goftar* ought to learn that such violent writing betrays ignorance and every quality which is incompatible with a really valuable native "opinion." The *Jam-i-Jamshed* calls us "liars," no half measures; no "perverters of facts;" no "victims of a mistake;" but "liars" pure and simple. Pretty writing this, and well worthy of being quoted by the *Indian Statesman* as a "vernacular opinion!" From the same source our English contemporary may obtain many similar choice expressions, and we trust that it will not fail to publish them in order to give people who are gifted with ordinary intelligence an opportunity of knowing, not only what a "native opinion" is, but also what kind of "opinion" our contemporaries think it worth their while to transfer to their own columns in order to support their own intelligent criticisms of our Government officers.

The *Times of India* of yesterday calls upon us to refute his arguments of Saturday last. Well, the refutation of his arguments is no difficult task; though it is sometimes difficult from his style of writing to discover exactly what his argument is intended to be. The main charge against the Parsee prisoners was, as we thought everybody knew, that Coorjee Pragjee's party being in occupation of a piece of ground, they dispossessed them *not* by due course of law. It was abundantly explained by the presiding Judge, had it not been apparent to common sense and common knowledge, that this being a criminal trial for a specified offence, the title to possession either of Mr. Duffy and his employers or the Parsees Punchayet did not enter into the question at all. Therefore it was evident that one of only two things admitted of being urged in favour of the Parsee Punchayet,—either that Mr. Duffy was not in occupation of the ground when the Parsees took possession of it, or that they recovered possession by due course of law. The two considerations we have mentioned are the only ones which, under any conceivable condition, could have had a particle of weight in suggesting an acquittal. *After* a conviction had been obtained, but not a moment sooner, extenuating circumstances might have been urged in mitigation of sentence.

Observe how the *Times of India* reasons:—Coorjee Pragjee's party trespassed in taking possession of the ground, and were supported by the Police under colour of preventing a breach of the peace. This occupation by Coorjee's party was not forcible only because it was stealthy. (This appears to mean that it was not illegal only because it was legal,—a sentiment not original but borrowed from Mr. Justice Green.) But it was illegal, since subtenants, toddy-drawers, &c., were already in possession. At the same time, it was made under the authority of the Police, and by their aid; and it might have been guessed that the move would provoke a breach of the peace. In fact, Mr. Souter was not justified in lending the support of the Police to prevent the forcible ejection of Coorjee Pragjee's party and the likelihood of a riot which might have resulted in broken heads and limbs and perhaps in more serious bloodshed. The Parsee Punchayet must themselves see that the original mistake lay in the attempted *forcible* ejectment of those whom they held

BOMBAY.

A FIRE.—A fire broke out on Monday in a cadjan hut at Worlee, belonging to one Mathias Pytis. The hut was partially destroyed.

THE RECENT MURDER OF A GOLDSMITH NEAR NERIAD.—Mr. Grant, full-power magistrate, is engaged in the investigation of the above murder case.

A NEW SOLICITOR.—Yesterday at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Pinhey, Mr. H. Bicknell was sworn as a solicitor and proctor of the Court.

DHATOORA ADMINISTERED.—A Purdasee, named Jeean Badul, was received into the Jamsetjee Hospital yesterday, suffering from the effects of dhatoora poison.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.—A Maratha complained the other day to the magistrate of Ahmedabad that he was tortured by the police to extort a confession in a certain case.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday, a Mussulman girl, aged about ten years, had her leg broken at a wool store, in Tank Street, by a bale of wool accidentally falling on her. She was removed to the hospital.

DACOITY AT VEERUMGAUM.—A number of persons were charged before the Session Judge of Ahmedabad with having committed dacoity at Veerumgaum. The accused were discharged for want of evidence.

LECTURE AT AHMEDABAD.—Last week Mr. Lalshunker Umyashunker delivered a lecture in Gujeratee before a large audience at the Hemabhai Institute, Ahmedabad. The subject of the lecture was "Infant Marriages."

ASSAULT.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday sentenced one Khooshall Hurjeevun to pay a fine of five rupees for assaulting another Hindoo, a dealer in grain. The prisoner was also ordered to forfeit a bond for Rs. 100.

POST MASTERS' REPORTS.—The Inspecting Post Master of Ratnagherry has issued an order to the Post Masters under him, that they shall in future make all reports to him in English, and not in the vernacular language.

THEFT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, one Shaik Mooneer Imam was convicted of stealing an umbrella, belonging to a Hindoo named Visram Dossa, and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—A Mahomedan named Yesoof Mahomed was sentenced by the first-class magistrate of Surat to pay a fine of Rs. 200, with the alternative of six months' rigorous imprisonment, for enticing away a married woman.

THE JOINT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE BHOWNUGGUR STATE.—The Rajcote correspondent of a vernacular newspaper gives out that Mr. Gowreeshunker Oodeyshunker, Joint Administrator of the Bhownuggur State has been recommended to Government for the title of K.C.S.I.

GRANTS OF FREE LAND.—A native paper approves highly the conferring of lands free of assessment on meritorious servants, to be enjoyed by them and their posterity in perpetuity, and recommends Government to adopt this mode of recognizing the meritorious services of its servants. This mode, says the writer, is far preferable to, and more encouraging than, conferring empty titles or even life pensions.

THE RECENT STABBING CASE.—St. Ann Rodrigues, one of the three men who was seriously wounded with a knife by a Goanese named Francis Simon, at a bakery at Hanuman Lane, and whose dying deposition was taken by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on Friday night, died at the hospital on Monday night. Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body at the hospital. The body was identified, and the enquiry stands adjourned till this day.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Monday at the House of Correction, Byculla, on the body of John James, a European, aged about twenty-six years. On the 29th May last deceased was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to twelve weeks' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of doing damage to certain goods of the ship Alexandra, of which he was an articled seaman. The jury found that the death was caused by pyæmia, following an operation for the removal of a stone in the bladder.

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE CASE.—As to the Parsees who took part in the disturbances, and the Parsee Panchayet, they were not also wholly right in what they did, though they may have been or were perfectly innocent of rioting. The loyalty, of which they boast so much, should have shone brighter if, in vindicating their claim to the disputed ground, they had preferred the more peaceful way. When they were aware that they were to be opposed in the vindication of their right, they would have done better to seek the assistance of the civil court.—*Indu Prakash.*

SHIPPING ITEM.

THE S.S. VIRAGO, 1,453 tons, Captain G. Langlands, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 3,040 bales cotton, 915 bales wool, 8,499 cwts. lin-seed, 200 horns, 1,536 cwts galls, and 582 cwts. rapeseed.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		JULY.		LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT.			H. M.	FT.
11 15 m	5 8	Wednesday ... 23		4 21 m	0 4
10 46 a	3 0			5 16 a	2 3
11 52 m	5 11	Thursday 24		5 3 m	0 6
11 18 a	3 4			5 55 a	2 8
0 22 a	6 0	Friday 25		5 39 m	0 5
0 6 m	3 5			6 28 a	3 1
0 51 a	5 11	Saturday 26		6 15 m	0 1
0 41 m	3 6			6 58 a	3 5
1 22 a	5 9	Sunday 27		7 0 m	0 0
1 16 m	3 6			7 30 a	3 8
1 48 a	5 6	Monday..... 28		7 29 m	0 3
1 55 m	3 3			8 3 a	3 9
2 20 a	5 0	Tuesday..... 29		7 55 m	0 7
				8 40 a	3 8

Moon—New, 25th, 3h. 24m. P.M.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Pinhey :—

NESSEY KHYRAZ AND ANOTHER v. HAJEE IBRAHIM DADA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the plaintiffs. The suit was originally brought to recover Rs. 3,307, being the balance of principal and interest due on a promissory note for Rs. 5,000 executed on the 20th May 1872. Defendants had since paid Rs. 1,000 on account of the note. There was no defence, and the Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,307, with interest and costs.

HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE v. ARDASIR JEHANGIR FRAMJEE.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, instructed by Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant appeared in person.

The defendant said he had mortgaged all his property to the plaintiff, and if an account was taken, it would be found that, instead of his being indebted to plaintiff, plaintiff was indebted to him. He had been ill for the last two months, and he now asked for a month's postponement in order to file a written statement.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson said there was no truth in what the defendant said. The plaintiff had rendered accounts to defendant of the monies due from him, and a balance had been struck and acknowledged by defendant to be correct. His plea of illness would be proved to be false. He had begged for time to pay the money, and now at the eleventh hour he came up with a false excuse. If he paid the money into Court, the plaintiff would give him any time he pleased. He was brother-in-law of the plaintiff, and was seeking time until his schedule should be ready for the Insolvent Court.

The defendant again begged for time. The principal amount owing from him was only Rs. 7,000, and he did not understand how it was made up to Rs. 22,000.

His Lordship decided that the case should proceed.

The action was brought to recover money due on two mortgage deeds executed by the defendant on the 19th September 1869 and 21st November 1872 respectively. Plaintiff advanced Rs. 4,000 on the first, and Rs. 3,155 on the second deed, with interest at 3 per cent. per month. He had authority given him by both the instruments to expend monies on the estate from time to time; and he had rendered two accounts to defendant through his solicitors.

Plaintiff proved the claim. He was cross-examined by the defendant as to the details of his management of the estate at a length which fairly tried the patience of the Court and counsel; and his Lordship directed that the case should be postponed until after the other short causes had been disposed of. Later in the day the case was postponed until Thursday next.

GEORGE FRANCIS PHILLIPS v. KONDAJEE ALLOOJEE PATEL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lynch, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants appeared in person. The action was brought to recover a balance of Rs. 1,100 due on a mortgage bond for Rs. 1,500 executed by the defendants on the 11th May 1868.

The defendants admitted the amount was due, but said that, as they had been served with notices from Anne Penneli and Nicholas DeGa not to pay the money to plaintiff, they did not know to whom to pay it. They received the money from Eliza Phillips, the plaintiff's wife, although the bond was executed in the plaintiff's name. They had made payments to Anne Penneli and held her receipts for the payments. Mr Lynch admitted the payments referred to, which were also endorsed on the bond. His Lordship told the defendants they were bound to pay the money to the person to whom the bond was executed and not to any person who chose to serve them with a notice. After making deduction for the payments mentioned in the back of the bond, the Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 979, with interest and costs.

Mr. Lynch applied for a speedy execution.

His Lordship said it was unnecessary under the new rules.

THE AUSTRIAN TRADING COMPANY V. A. C. BRICE, JUNIOR.

Neither of the parties to the suit appeared, and it was ordered to be struck out.

MOOLCHUND RUTTONJEE V. SHRIDHUR BALCRISHNA.

Both the parties appeared in person; and the defendant admitted the claim preferred against him. His Lordship gave, a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 13[illegible] with interest and costs.

The following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley :—

RAMJEE ROYCHUND AND OTHERS V. KHIMJEE RAMJEE.

Mr. Pigot, on behalf of the defendant, applied for the case to be transferred to the long-cause list. The suit was for Rs. 2,857, due on two consignments of wool.

Mr. Marriott appeared for the defendant. After hearing him the case was ordered to be put into the long-cause list.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE V. SHAMRAO GOVIND.

Mr. Telang, on behalf of the defendant, applied for a postponement of the hearing till the 12th of August next.

Mr. Lang (instructed by Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey) consented on behalf of the plaintiffs.

R. L. SOUTHERN AND OTHERS V. BHIMJEE KALLIANJEE.

Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiff. Substituted service on the defendant was proved. The suit was for Rs. 4,368-3-2, due on three bills of exchange accepted by the defendant.

Decree for Rs. 4,368-3-2 with interest on Rs. 915-11-0 at 9 per cent. from the 10th of March last; on Rs. 138-7-10 and Rs 3,284-0-4 at the same rate from the 31st March and the 20th of April, Rs. 300 as costs; and 6 per cent. on judgment till payment.

The Judge had occasion to remark on the non-compliance by solicitors with the rules regarding the description of parties making affidavits, one of the deponents in the present suit being described as a "Parsee inhabitant," and the plaintiff in the Apollo Press Company's motion not having been properly described. In future he should reject such affidavits.

VENAYEKRAO RAMCHUNDER V. DHUNJEEBHOY JEEWAJEE DESAI.

Mr. Constable appeared for the plaintiff. Substituted service on the defendant, a resident in the Gaekwar's territory, was proved. The action was on a promissory note for Rs. 3,000 endorsed over to the plaintiff by Eduljes Cowasjee. Decrees for Rs. 3,000, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 10th of April 1873, till judgment,—costs and 6 per cent. till payment.

DHUNRAJ KIRPARAM V. RUTTONJEE RUNCHORD.

Mr. Branson appeared for the plaintiff. Defendant appeared in person and produced his schedule filed the day previous, in which he admitted the amount claimed.

Decree for Rs. 57,456-13-6 with interest at 9 per cent. from the 25th of October 1870 till judgment, costs, and 6 per cent. till payment, with stay of execution till further order.

RAMCHUNDER GIRDAJEE V. KOJA ALLIBHOY SHAMJEE.

Mr. B. M. Wagle appeared for the plaintiff. Defendant in person produced his schedule in which the amount claimed was admitted.

Decree for Rs. 1,900, with interest at 15 per cent. on Rs. 1,700 from the 16th November 1871 and on Rs. 200 at the same rate from the 18th December 1871 till judgment. Costs and stay of execution until further orders.

B. KNIGHT V. THE APOLLO PRESS CO.

His Lordship, in delivering his decision in the matter of the rule obtained by the plaintiff, against which cause was shown on Thursday last by Mr. Marriott, said that the suit was filed on the 29th of April last. The plaint prayed that an account might be taken of the number of bales of cotton packed or pressed by the defendants according to a patent described in the plaint. That the defendants might be ordered to pay the plaintiff one anna per bale on all such bales packed according to the said patent, and that the Court should award such damages as it thought fit for the infringement of the patent, and that the defendants might be restrained by injunction from continuing to pack bales of cotton according to the patent. The plaint also set forth, grant of the letters patent to Mr. William Riddle by the Queen on the 24th October 1862. The patent was filed in India, in accordance with the terms of the Indian Patent Act, on the 14th August 1863, and nine years after, on the 16th of February 1871, the patentee assigned all his rights, interest, and titles to the present plaintiff. After reading the correspondence and affidavit annexed to the plaint, together with the specification of the patent, his Lordship said that so far as he could see at present the patent was a combination of doors and apparatus for bending bands, through which the spear could be passed while in that position. As at present advised he thought that if the defendants did it by some other means and not with such an apparatus as that described in the plaint, that could not be held to be an infringement of the patent. The specification did not state what was the peculiar novelty which he claimed for the invention. The particulars and objects of the invention were described, but nowhere was it described what was new in the patent, and as at present advised (after reading the written statement of the defendants and the affidavits annexed to it) he did not think that to make use of the spear or bar or lath with the loops so that when the pressure was removed the cotton expanded and the bands became tight, could be constituted an infringement of the plaintiff's patent. Rule discharged, costs to be costs in the cause.

It may be very injudicious in Mr. Cox to come forward as an extreme Liberal candidate for Bath, but the atrocious outrage to which he was exposed on Friday last is utterly inexcusable. The candidate was to address a meeting at the Guildhall, when a crowd of roughs burst into the room, and attacked him and two friends—one his agent—by smothering them under clouds of cayenne pepper and snuff, which temporarily blinded them. The police, who were at hand, doing nothing apparently, were also injured in the eyes, with many of the public. The three gentlemen first assaulted were taken to their hotel, and at a later period were reported to be suffering great agony. Mr. Cox, it appears, further asserts that an attempt was made to cast him out of the window. We had fancied that the disuse of nominations and the stringent provisions for keeping order at elections had done away with the worst saturnalia of the period; but the affair at Bath is enough to make us fear that we are only progressing backwards. A certain amount of horse-play might be tolerated, but we must draw the line somewhere, and the most infatuated partisans will, we think, say it must be drawn on this side of cayenne pepper and snuff. All Liberals worthy of the name will admit Mr. Cox's perfect right to stand, although the prudence of a course which might only end in letting in a Conservative is open to the gravest question. But the attempt at intimidation seems unfortunately to have confirmed Mr. Cox's friends in their determination to support him, and that the contest will be once more embittered than ever. We only hope that the excitement of the struggle will not draw attention away from the vital point of an earnest search to discover who prompted the action of the roughs, and who supplied the funds for that investment in cayenne pepper which so nearly led to a tragical ending.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE *St. Petersburg Thir*—the paper which has been so offended by our reception of the Shah of Persia—betrays its ignorance of history in the most amusing manner. The accusation that we got up the Indian Mutiny, during which hundreds of women and children were massacred, and which cost us millions of money and thousands of soldiers' lives in order to obtain an excuse for plundering the Indian Princes, is deliciously absurd. The *Thir* asserts that Khurassan, Afghanistan, and Beloochistan have been torn from Persia chiefly through the intrigues of Great Britain. Part of Khurassan still belongs to Persia, and of the rest the greater portion belongs to the Turkomans, with whom we certainly never had any dealings. Afghanistan was conquered by Nadir Shah in the beginning of the 18th century, and when that prince was assassinated in 1739, one of his officers, the celebrated Ahmed Shah, formed it into an independent kingdom. Perhaps the *Thir* will kindly inform us what power and influence we possess north of Bombay in that year, which was sixteen years before the date of the battle of Plassey. As to Beloochistan, the charge is equally ridiculous, for Nadir Shah, nearly 150 years ago, bestowed it, with the title of Beglerbee, on the ancestor of the present Khan of Khelat. Absurd as are these accusations, they are nevertheless rendered significant by the context. The *Thir* more expressly points out that Persia must endeavour to compensate herself for the loss of her western provinces by annexing territory on the east and south-east. This advice, in our opinion, clearly indicates a desire to bid for the aid of Russia by supporting her in designs against the allies of Britain, and of making the Shah the pioneer of the Russian advance towards India. Recent telegrams show that the Attrek Valley is not so favourable a route from the Caspian to Herat as Meshed, and it is more than probable that Russian politicians and strategists have quite decided that it is only with the aid of Naar-ed-Deen that effective pressure can be brought to bear on the Eastern dominions of the latter's present host. It behoves us, therefore, to keep a watchful guard on Russian diplomacy at the Court of Teheran.—*Globe.*

MURDER OF A NATIVE AT SURAT.

ACQUITTAL OF THE PRISONERS.

AT a Court of Criminal Sessions held the other day, before Mr. H. M. Birdwood, Acting Session Judge of Surat, Pema Dewa and Jeewan Koya, were charged with the murder of one Rutna Nemla. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence :—

The accused, in this case, are charged, *first*, with the offence of murder, and *secondly*, with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder; on the 29th June, they both confessed that they had caused the death of one Rutna Nemla on the night of the 26th idem, under circumstances which would bring their act within the definition of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The confessions were recorded by the 3rd Class Magistrate of Oolpar, under the provisions of Section 122 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and constitute the only evidence for the prosecution which it is necessary to take into consideration. Evidence has been adduced to show that the accused were not on good terms with the deceased, and that on the day before the deceased was killed the accused and some others had had a quarrel with the deceased's son. This circumstance, which is sufficiently proved, first led the complainant to suspect the persons with whom he had been quarrelling as the murderers of his father, and they were early on the morning of the 27th June arrested on suspicion. Five persons were arrested, but two only have been brought to trial. The mere circumstance of the quarrel cannot be allowed much weight as against these two persons, and there is no evidence for the prosecution to corroborate so much of the confessions as relates to the actual committal of the offence which the accused admitted before the 3rd Class Magistrate. A "*dhotur*" and some sticks have been produced with some stains on them. The *dhotur* was found on the person of the accused Pema, and the sticks were found near the corpse of the deceased Rutna, but the medical evidence in the case shows that the stains on these articles are not stains of blood. The only question then for determination is, whether the confessions recorded before the Magistrate, 3rd Class are sufficient for the conviction of the accused under either of the charges on which they have been arraigned? If the confessions were freely and voluntarily made they may be admitted as evidence, and would be sufficient to warrant a conviction under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code. Being the only evidence in the case they would have to be taken as a whole, and would not warrant a conviction of murder. The accused withdrew the confessions before the Committing Magistrate on the 2nd July. Under similar circumstances in a case referred to in Newbery's Code of Criminal Procedure, the Chief Court of the Punjab refused to uphold a conviction. That was a case in which, as in this, there was no corroboration of the confessions. In Mr. Newbery's note of the case (under Section 121 of the Code) the remark is made—"that a confession made by a prisoner who is sent before a magistrate by the police only for the purpose of having such confession recorded *differs little from a confession made to the police.*" Obviously, such a confession must be accepted with caution, and it is the duty of a Court, when such a confession has been withdrawn to satisfy itself that it was voluntarily made in the first instance. In the present case, the accused say that they were ill-treated by the police before they confessed, and that the bad treatment was only stopped when they agreed to confess. They give the evidence of three witnesses, Nos. 18, 19, and 20, to prove their allegations—and the Assessors believe these witnesses. These witnesses do not say that the accused were actually beaten in their presence, but say that they were taken apart from each other, and that they heard their cries, as if they had been beaten. I am not inclined to believe these witnesses fully; for if the allegations of ill-treatment are on the whole substantially true, it is not probable that the police would have beaten the accused within sight or hearing of any of the witnesses. On the other hand, I am not satisfied that the depositions were voluntarily given. At first, when the accused were arrested on the morning of the 27th June, they denied all knowledge of the offence of which they were suspected. And it was not till 4 P.M. of the 27th instant that they confessed before the chief constable. They had been in the custody of police constables for about four hours. It is not probable that men who had first denied all knowledge of so serious an offence as murder would turn round and implicate themselves voluntarily. The chief constable who arrived at the village where the offence was committed at about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th June denies that any pressure was put on the accused. He says that they confessed on his questioning them. He admits that he cautioned them to tell the truth. A mere caution to tell the truth would not amount to an inducement unless some words were used implying that it would be better for the accused to say something. The chief constable denies that he used any such words; but he says that the question which elicited the confession was, "Are you at enmity with Khushal, the son of the deceased, *and why did you kill Rutna?*" Such a question assumed the guilt of the accused and was calculated to entrap them into a confession. No question ought to have been put in this form. The chief constable justifies the question by saying that the accused had already heard evidence given of the quarrel which had taken place between them and Khushal, and that as Khushal had complained against them he puts the question in that form. Such an explanation would tend to show that the accused felt that there was a strong case made out against them, and that it was compulsory on them to confess. Indeed the chief constable admits that the accused understood that it was necessary for them to give an answer to his questions; that they did not understand that it was a matter of indifference whether an answer should be given or not. This admission shows that even if no promise of benefit or threat of evil was held out to the accused before they confessed, still the confessions were made under circumstances which would deprive them of all value as evidence against the accused. The Assessors disbelieve the confessions. I am not satisfied that they were voluntary, and I feel that it would not be safe to convict on them. I notice that in one particular, the confessions are not corroborated. The accused stated before the 3rd Class Magistrate that the accused was sleeping under his toddy tree when they went to his tree. The complainant Khushal says that he left his father asleep *in his shed*, which is at some distance from the tree (though apparently in the same field) on the night when he was killed. He says that his father always slept in the shed. I find that the accused are not proved guilty of the offences with which they have been charged. I record a judgment of acquittal in their favour, and direct that they be set at liberty. Copies of this judgment, of the examination of the accused, and of the depositions of the witnesses Nos. 18, 19, and 20 will be sent to the District Magistrate for communication to the trying Magistrate and to the Superintendent of Police, and in order that such further enquiry as may be deemed necessary may be made into the charges of ill-treatment brought by the accused against the police.

P.S. The dhotur in this case must be restored to the accused No. 1 Pema and the sticks and axe to the complainant Khushal.

(I omitted to notice in the above judgment, which I cannot alter or add to now, that it has been pronounced, that in my opinion the effect of such questions as were put to the accused by the chief constable on the 27th instant must be held to have continued, till they were brought before the 3rd Class Magistrate at Oolpar. I also think that it is matter for regret that the accused were not at once sent to the Committing Magistrate in Surat.)

IT appeared from a contention about an unfinished picture by Sir Edwin Landseer, which came before Vice-Chancellor Malins some weeks ago that Sir Edwin's state of mind is such that his affairs are managed by a committee consisting of his brother, Mr. Thomas Landseer, and Mr. T. H. Hills.

THE person who calls herself the "Countess of Derwentwater," and who still remains a prisoner in Newcastle gaol, has addressed an appeal to her Majesty, in which she says:—"O, Queen! mercy and justice is thy mission on earth, and why allow one inoffensive heir of Derwentwater to be slowly consuming, shut up for two months, languishing, and deprived of even a breath of fresh air? 'What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? Are tyranny, torture, and wrong the civil rights of the people thou rulest? I have kept all thy laws diligently. O, Queen, listen! it is thy prerogative to command, 'let right be done.' The crowns have fallen lately from the regal heads of several princes in Europe; and the greatest monarch that ever held the English sceptre looked back and moralized and her Majesty exclaimed, 'Millions of money for moments of time!'"

AN AMERICAN POST OFFICE.—Although the Post-office arrangements in this country may be open to improvement in the rural districts, yet they compare favorably with those in some parts of the United States. The *New York Herald* gives an account of a visit of inspection recently made by a special agent of the Post-office department to Iron Rod, Montana. Going into the post-office he found the room divided into three sections—first a saloon, next the post-office, and the last a faro bank. On the mail bag being brought in, a rough-looking customer opened it, and emptied the contents on the floor, when the entire crowd in the building got down on their hands and knees, and commenced overhauling the mail matter, some of which were several registered, and selected such as they wanted. The letters which remained after this scramble were shovelled into a candle box and placed on the bar. The special agent, thinking the office needed a little regulating, asked the bar-tender, who had received and distributed the mail, if he were the postmaster? "No," was the reply. 'Are you the assistant postmaster?' "No." 'Where is the assistant postmaster?' "Gone to Hell's canyon, and by-hunder Bill Jones has got to run this office next week. Cash, turn." The Government official then asked who he was, and demanded the keys of the office. The bar-tender coolly took the candle-box from the bar, put it on the floor, and gave it a kick, sending it out of the door, saying, "There's your post-office, and now git." The agent says, "Knowing the cussing of the country, I lost no time in following his advice, and 'got.'" This office, it is stated, has since been discontinued.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE BANGALORE RACES.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, 19TH JULY.

THE GALLOWAY PURSE—For all Arab galloways. R. C. and a distance. Rs. 300 from the fund. Weight for age.

	st. lbs.	
Colonel Prettejohn's.....b a gal Saladin	9	7 Hackney... 1
H. H. Aga Khan's.....c a gal Mir Akbar ...	9	7 Brewtey ... 2

Time—2m. 34s.

GRAND STAND STAKES.—Rs. 500 from the fund. For all maidens. Weight for age and class. Previous winners, once 5 lbs., twice or oftener 12 lbs. extra. 2 miles. With a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Atlas's ..... b w g Little John...	9	2 Irvine ... 1
Do. ..... b w m Meg Merrilies	9	3 Tingey ... 2
Mr. Covey's ..... b w m Marchioness .	8	9 Tyrrell ... 3
Mr. Ali Abdoolah's ..... b w m Coquette	9	3 Mr. R 4

Time—4m.

THE BEDOUIN HANDICAP.—Closed to dealers. Rs. 350. For all Arabs. 1½ miles. Entrance Rs. 100 P.P.

	st. lbs.	
Major Lindsay's..... b a h Chieftain.....	9	7 Hackney ... 1
Mr. Merry's ..... g a h Kildare	8	0 Aspinall ... 2
Mr. Jones's ..... b a h Moses	9	5 Hastings... 3
Captain Local's ..... b a h Brilliant	9	1 Finch 0
Mr. Jones's..... b a h Arab Chief	8	12 Owner 0
Mr. Merry's..... b a h Banting	9	0 Williamson 0

Time—3m. 1s.

THE COLONIAL HANDICAP.—Closed to dealers. Rs 350. For all Colonial horses. 1½ miles. Entrance Rs. 100 P.P.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Covey's..... b w g Timbertop ...	9	12 Tyrrell ... 1
Captain Langford's ..... b w g Vedette.....	9	4 Brewtey . 2
Mr. Jones's ..... b w g Middy	9	11 Mr. R. ... 3

Time—2m. 54s.

A CUP.—Value Rs. 500, presented by Mr. Abdool Rahimon. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Maidens of the season allowed 12 lb. 1½ miles.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Abdool Rahimon's .. b a h Merry Legs...	9	7 Mr. R. ... 1
Mr. Covey's..... b a h Marquis	9	4 Tyrrell... 2
Mr. Atlas's..... g a h Badger	8	11 Tingey... 3
Mr. Shaik Abdul Salim's g a h Delawar	8	11 ——— 0
Mr. S.'s ..... b a h Lorraine	9	7 Gooch ... 0

Time—3m. 2s.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE CALCUTTA ROADS.—A few days ago residence in Calcutta was declared to be simply intolerable owing to the heat. Now that the rains have commenced, and the heavens are no longer to blame, our attention is directed to the state of our roads, which is simply scandalous. A walk round the streets of Calcutta is a feat of which any pedestrian may be proud. May we ask the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality why this important matter has not occupied a share of his attention? We request he will kindly take a stroll round our quarters on foot, and then realise the misery of our existence. It is a perfect trial to wade through the muddy pools otherwise called the streets of Calcutta.—*Indian Mirror.*

WE notice that Mr. J. B. Howe, who was well known last cold season to the play-goers of Calcutta, has been rather rudely treated at home. Owing to the sudden and unexpected representation of "Othello" instead of "Innocent" at the Surrey Theatre, we read that "the crowded gods shouted, stamped, hissed, and howled to such an extent that half of the tragedy was a dumb show; and at its conclusion, Mr. Howe made a speech in which, of course, he observed that 'he had travelled all over the world and had always been appreciated and had never before been so grossly insulted in his life.'" The "Surrey," we believe, is generally looked upon as the home of the melodrama, where virtuous beauty always triumphs over intriguing villany before the curtain falls, and doubtless the finale of a play like Othello would run greatly counter to the ideas of poetical justice which are so strongly implanted in the Surrey gods.—*Indian Observer.*

AN UNSEEMLY PRACTICE.

THE *Indian Observer* says—We cannot avoid here commenting on a certain laxity in the unofficial dealings of some district officers with native noblemen, and we trust that our remarks may have the effect of strangling in its birth a practice which may, in time, become an evil of unseemly notoriety. A rich rajah of our acquaintance is a mine of wealth to all officials selling off their property when about to take furlough. He will buy anything from a piano to an atmospheric churn and will pay handsomely for his fancy. One officer will borrow an elephant for his cold weather tour and will not pay for its keep: another will sell to a rajah of his district an unsound horse for double its real value: a third will live in a bungalow paying its owner a nominal rent: carriages, horses, *kahars* are recklessly borrowed by officials whose pay should keep them in a sufficiently respectable position. A conscience once salved is more or less blunted. It should be borne in mind that money saved by these practices is so much money gained. A man thus placed under an obligation is in a measure fettered, less capable of dealing impartial justice where the person conferring the favour is concerned. Natives are quick of perception: those not in the position of wealthy and calculatingly generous men will think themselves placed at a disadvantage. The test a man should put to himself is this, Would a European give me the price I am receiving from Nawab So-and-So? Would the wishes of an indigo planter or of a subaltern in a Queen's regiment be as readily met as mine? If this be answered in the negative, am I not taking advantage of my official position? Reduced to this extremity, the self-questioner's inward Mentor must be very accommodating if it permits him to proceed further. As a minor point, should not the custom of taking *dalis* be restricted within moderate bounds? The idea of presenting first-fruits to an acknowledged superior is a pretty one, but we doubt whether Cabul grapes or barley-sugar come under the category of "district products." The amount of sugar thus obtained is prodigious; the Indian housekeeper can make plenty of jam with its aid and yet have enough for the year's supply. A Lieutenant-Governor who decreed that flowers only should be given in *dalis* would be acting most sensibly, and greatly to the advantage of his subjects.

FROM a report just issued it appears that nearly £56,000 has been promised for the decoration of St. Paul's, in which sum of £11,000, however, of this amount has been expended on salaries, the re-erection and enlargement of the organ, and structural alterations effected before Mr. Burgess was appointed architect.

THE *Birmingham Morning News* says that a story, in which the Bishop of Lichfield is the prominent figure, is just now circulating in Wolverhampton. It is said that while walking in the Black Country, a short time ago, his lordship saw a number of miners seated on the ground, and went towards them with the object of saying a "word in season." He asked them what they were doing, and was told by one of the men that they had been "lyein." The Bishop evinced some astonishment, and asked for an explanation. "Why, yet see," said one of the men, "one on us has fun' a kettle, and we been a trying who can tell the biggest lie to ha' it." His lordship was shocked, and proceeded to read the men a lecture, telling them, among other things, that he had always been taught that lying was an awful offence, an that, in fact, so strongly had this been impressed upon him that he had never told a lie in the whole course of his life. His Lordship had barely finished when one of the men, who had previously remained silent, exclaimed, "Gie the governor the kettle; gie the governor the kettle."

THE LIGHTING OF PARIS.—An Arab chief, upon being asked what he most admired during his stay in Paris, is reported to have answered, "The stars that you put inside the lamps every evening." There can be no doubt, in fact, that Paris is much better lighted than any other city, and the Parisian Gas Company, if it enjoys a monopoly, at all events does not abuse its power, as was apprehended might be the case when it first obtained its charter. M. Maxime du Camp, whose sketches would find many fresh readers if they were translated into English, gives some interesting statistics concerning this branch of industry from which we learn that while the gasworks at La Villette consume 720 tons of coal a day during the winter, 330 tons are found sufficient throughout the summer months, and that the price paid for coal by the company during the past year has been close upon half a million sterling. The consumption of gas has increased from forty millions of cubic metres in 1855, and one hundred and sixteen millions in 1865, to close upon one hundred and fifty millions in 1872, and the length of the pipes laid down is rather more than a thousand English miles. The gas company pays the municipality a sum of £8,000 for the right of laying on the gas, and it is further obliged to bear the cost of repairs whenever the pipes have to be replaced, to pay nothing of a tax of two centimes upon every cubic metre of gas consumed. From this latter source the city of Paris derived more than £100,000 during last year, while, by the terms of another agreement giving it a fixed share in the profits, its revenues from the gas company amounted to a total nearly three times as large. There are 750 lamplighters for this whole of Paris, who, so exc-llent is their organization, perform their laborious functions in forty minutes, while it takes them even less time to extinguish the lamps. As the distance of ground covered is little short of 950 miles, each man has to get over about 2,300 yards in forty minutes.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

DEATH OF LORD MARJORIBANKS.—We regret to state that Lord Marjoribanks, of Ladykirk, died yesterday afternoon, at his residence in Upper Brook-street, only six days after his elevation to the peerage. It is well known that the honour he received last week was offered to him a considerable time ago, and declined, with a disinterestedness characteristic of him, on the ground that the duties of his electioneering difficulties in the county he represented. When at last he accepted the peerage, it was because failing health rendered him unfit to attend as he desired to the interests of his constituency. The deceased nobleman was the youngest son of Sir John Marjoribanks, of Lees, Berwickshire, at one time member of Parliament for that county, and previously for Buteshire, and was born on April 2, 1797. Educated in Edinburgh, he came to London in 1815 for the purpose of entering the mercantile house of Mr. Adam Anderson, afterwards Lord Anderson; and when only 26 years of age he became senior partner of the firm. After a successful business career he retired in 1837, and from that time lived as a country gentleman in Berwickshire. In 1834 he married Mary Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Sir Thos. Haggerston, Bart, of Ellingham, and a grand-daughter and heiress of Mr. William Robertson, of Ladykirk, in accordance with whose will Mr. David Marjoribanks, the subject of this notice, assumed the name of Robertson, of Ladykirk. By the slender majority of 33 he was returned as member for the county of Berwickshire in 1859, and in the following year he received from Lord Palmerston the post of Lord Lieutenant of that county. There was no stauncher Liberal in the House, still his popularity extended to the Opposition benches. Three sons and two daughters were the issue of his marriage. The former, however, are dead; of the latter one is married to Mr. Witson Askew, of Pallinsburn in Northumberland, and the other to Sir Henry Ingilby, Bart, of Ripley Castle, Yorkshire.—*Daily Telegraph*, June 20.

MALINGERING IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

By J. C. G. CARMICHAEL, M.B., Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service.

MALINGERING in the native army is a subject we very seldom see alluded to by Army Surgeons.

Is it possible, then, that it so seldom occurs as not to attract attention? I think not, and knowing the calculated guile and cunning of the low class native, the subject is one of importance, and deserves some small attention. If the subject were well ventilated by the experience of surgeons being added together, much good would result, both in the detection and suppression of the deceit. As the intention of malingering is either to screen from merited punishment, or to shirk duty, how the scoundrel (and he is one who resorts to deceitful practices) must chuckle over the Doctor Sahib on effecting his purpose.

I have at present a very vivid recollection of three cases of malingering among sepoys that came under my own notice. The first was that of a havildar, who happened somehow to be a few minutes late for parade. He knew he would have been punished; accordingly the happy idea (I have no doubt he thought so at the time) struck him—"I will go to hospital and report myself sick." As fortune would have it, I was in the hospital at the time. I asked him what was the matter, he answered in a whisper that he had suddenly lost his voice and could not speak louder than in a whisper.

Knowing that aphonia might have occurred from some affection of the larynx, I examined him carefully with the laryngoscope, but could detect nothing abnormal.

It was then the truth flashed upon me that, as he was late for parade, he feared punishment, which in his case might have been degradation to the ranks; he was scheming. I accordingly had a charpoy brought into the room where I was, and immediately commenced putting him under chloroform. Several times I spoke to him, but he still persevered in answering my questions in a whisper, but at last, as he was going profoundly under the drug, *sua sponte*, he began talking in a loud and clear voice! I at once left off giving chloroform, and in a short time, to his intense disgust, he awoke to consciousness, and found he had betr

PROPOSED REFORMS IN SWITZERLAND.

One of the largest and most important public meetings which have been held in Switzerland during the past century assembled at Solothurn on the 15th instant. A great number of representatives of all the Swiss cantons were present, and it is stated that more than 30,000 people took part in the meeting. The following resolutions were unanimously passed after a number of speeches strongly condemning the attempts of the Roman Catholic Church to interfere in the political affairs of the Confederation:—"1. We desire a revision of the Federal Constitution by a union of all liberal-minded people in Switzerland. 2. The principal reforms to be secured by this revision are: The development and national organization of our defensive forces; the establishment of a uniform system of law; agricultural reforms; the extension of individual rights; compulsory and gratuitous education, freed from ecclesiastical control; civil marriage; freedom for every religious creed; protection for the rights of the federation against every religious organization or establishment which does not rest on a national and republican basis; and abolition of the post of Papal Nuncio and of the Bishoprics which are not controlled by the Republic and the nation. 3. We decide to present a petition to the Federal Council, through the Federal Assembly, asking that the latter may enter upon a revision of the Constitution in the above sense next session. 4. We will support the efforts of the Swiss Volksverein to establish sections in all the Swiss cantons. 5. We pledge ourselves harmoniously and sincerely to support a policy of reform, and to persist in the struggle for the spiritual and political independence of our people."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE KHIVA EXPEDITION.

STORIES OF RUSSIAN CAPTIVES.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*)

APRIL 22, 1873.

As I was lying indolently on the divan yesterday afternoon, reading in Horace about the "Parthos feroces" and the "fabulosus Hydaspes," and dreaming between the lines of Genghiz and Tamerlane, and the glories of Samarcand, the faithful Ak-Mamotef came in and told me that three of the Russian slaves from Khiva, old friends of his, had come to see him. I at once offered to stand the tea and *vodka*, and went in to hear their stories.

All three were fair-haired blue-eyed men, but burned by exposure to the sun to a dark-brown colour. Their dress was half-Russian, half-Asiatic, for they wore the crimson cotton *khalats* or dressing-gowns which had been presented to them at their departure by order of the Khan. It being Eastertide, I had to comply with the universal Russian custom, and give each of them three kisses. I got through it as best I could, and then sitting down I asked for their story. One, Roman Andreef Sukhorukoff, about forty years old, was a soldier in the Orenburg Army, and was captured in 1869, near Irghiz, having been sent out from the fort to find forage for some horses. The other two, Ivan Osipoff Burnasheff and Pavel Nicolaieff Zotoff, were clerks from Orenburg, and were also taken in 1869, together with a third, who by some chance was sent along with the Khivan embassy of last year, and thus freed. Zotoff is but a young fellow, and was a boy of fifteen when captured. Burnasheff was the chief spokesman, and I will give what he said, as far as possible, in his own words, omitting the many questions I had to put in order to draw him out:

BURNASHEFF'S STORY.

"In 1869, in the early spring, we were at Ak Djulpas, a post station on the Aral Sea, north of Fort No. 1, in order to furnish beef to the soldiers. A small post had been established near there, and my father and (after his death) I had a contract to supply all the garrisons of the posts in this district with beef. At this time there was a great deal of dissatisfaction among the Kirghizes, for the Government was establishing some new regulations, and among other things made the taxes three roubles on a *kibitka*, instead of one rouble and a half, as was before. These Kirghiz had been worked on by men sent up from Khiva, and were very discontented, and when finally they rebelled against our Government they asked for aid from the Khan. The Khan sent word that he would send them an army, but that first they must deliver up all the Russians who were in their country. Somebody gave information that we were at Ak-Djulpas, and the Kirghiz chief was ordered to bring us to Khiva. We had then been there about three weeks, for we dared not go farther south, and we were trading in small wares with the Kirghiz. Besides myself and this young fellow, Zotoff, there was another man who was sent back to Russia a year ago. Well, the Kirghiz came on us suddenly in a great number and took us. The two Cossacks who were at the station ran away and got off, but afterwards Colonel Rakim was killed there. We were put on horseback and had to travel night and day for four or five days to Khiva, around the west side of the Aral Sea. The Kirghiz treated us well enough, except that we had very little water, and were almost starved, but they wanted to bring us alive. We were all worn out with riding so far. When we got there we were put up for sale, and many people came and looked at us and felt us to see if we were strong. Finally, the Khan himself sent and bought us for 250 tillas apiece, or about 500 roubles. We were then sent to one of the summer palaces of the Khan, and set to work in the gardens. There we found several other Russians; some as gardeners, and others carpenters, and doing what they were best fit for. At the beginning they shaved our heads and cut off our moustaches, and wanted to force us to become Mahomedans. But, finally, the Khan said that we ought to do as we pleased, and need not be forced, so that after that we were left in peace. The Khan himself is a young man, twenty-six years old, very mild and good-natured, but he is very weak, and controlled by an Afghan, who makes him do very bad things. The Government is very bad and despotic, and if the Khan had his own way he would have released us long ago. He often used to walk in the garden, and sometimes talked to us pleasantly. He does almost nothing, and rarely goes hunting, but amuses himself with his wives and dancing boys. We were not very badly treated, except at first, and often went into the city and to the bazaar. We had the same food as the Persian slaves, and in general lived much as they did. I should think there were 25,000 Persian slaves there. We dressed like the rest of the people, and no one ever troubled us when we went out. Of course, if we had tried to run away we should have been hung at once. But if we could manage to save money it was possible to buy ourselves; that is, we must buy another slave to take our place, and then we should be free, but we never could leave the country. There were some Russians who had been there a long time. Some had become Mahomedans and had married several wives, and there was one old man who had been taken on Perofsky's expedition. Many of these Russians had entirely forgotten how to talk Russian, they only remembered their prayers, and they said them much better than we could. The laws are very strict in Khiva, and every day somebody is hung or has his head cut off. If one man complains against his debtor, and the debt is proved, the man is hung if he denies it, but if it is not proved, and the man does not confess when tortured, then the creditor is hung.

"We always were in hopes of being released, and, when we heard of the advance of the Russians, we thought that now our time was come. When the Khan knew that the Russians were sending an army against him, he wanted to give in at once; but the Divan-Begees would not let him. They first sent one Embassy to Constantinople, and then one to India. Really it is to the English that we owe our release, and we are very grateful to them. The Queen of England said to the Khivan Ambassador, 'Tell your Khan that he is himself to blame, and that I cannot help him. Let him first release the Russian prisoners, and then the 30,000 Persian slaves he has; and then perhaps I can do something. But he must do this first. The Embassy came back and within five days we were all released. The Khan sent to every man a new *khalat*, but we would not believe our good luck till we had reached here. We always thought there was a trick in it. We came up the east side of the Aral Sea, close to the sea, and so did not meet the expedition. We were treated well enough, but for ten days had no water but melted snow. We were thirty days on the road.

"Khiva is a very poor country, and fruit and even grain are brought from Bokhara. Twice, when the harvests were bad, the prices were very high, and many people died. The city is very dirty and unpleasant. All the houses are small and of mud, and the streets are very narrow. The Russian army will take the city at once. The walls are only of mud, and very thin; you can dig holes in them with your hand. There are a few old cannon, but very bad, and the Khivans do not know how to use them. Not long ago they filled one full of powder and it burst and killed twenty-five men. They are not on the walls, but in front of the Khan's palace. There is no regular army, but people are hired by the month at 10 tillas apiece. Some have swords, some axes or spears, and some match-locks. They will run away at once."

FORT PERÓFSKY, April 30, 1873.

I am now able to give you some particulars about the movements of the expedition from Tashkent, which is under the immediate command of General von Kaufmann. General von Kaufmann—who had arrived from St. Petersburg on March 4—left Tashkent on the 23rd March, accompanied by his Imperial Highness the Prince Eugene Leuchtenberg, to join the forces which had been gathered on the river Kly, near Djizzak, and arrived at that place the next day. Prince Leuchtenberg had entirely recovered from the effects of his accident. He was wounded in the leg by the wheel of a native *arba*, which passed too close to his horse, and had been confined to his room for a week. At Kly General von Kaufmann was met by the Ambassadors of the Emir of Bokhara, Yatch-ya-Khodja-Ishan and Mirza Hissametdin-Mirakhur, and by deputations from Samarcand and all the cities of that region. In the reception accorded to the native deputations, General von Kaufmann informed them that the Emperor was well satisfied with them, and that they would be obliged to pay in future for the taxes of *heradj* and *tanap* but one-tenth instead of one-fifth of the harvest. It will be remembered that the heavy taxes excited some discontent in Khadjent last spring. The natives were delighted with this unexpected act of grace; and though the forms of Central Asiatic politeness required them to receive the announcement in silence so long as the Commander-in-Chief was present, he had no sooner moved off than they gave vent to loud manifestations of joy and gratitude.

There has lately been a lively diplomatic correspondence between General von Kaufmann and the Emir of Bokhara, which has had a very favourable issue. The proposed movement of the Russian troops close along the northern frontier of Bokhara has not excited the suspicion of that Government, nor made any change in the friendly relations of the two countries. The Emir even ordered the Bek of Nurata to have ready for the Russian troops everything they would need, and sent the Bek of Ziauddin to meet General von Kaufmann with rich presents. Of the two Ambassadors who met General von Kaufmann at Kly one was sent back to Bokhara with a letter and the other accompanied the march of the troops. He is very much astonished at the order and discipline maintained in the Russian army.

The Russian forces moved from Kly in four echelons on successive days, and it was expected that they would reach the Amu-Darya in twenty-two days, which included five days of rest. As far as Tamdy the whole army was to proceed by one road, but from Tamdy to Min-Bulak it was to march in two columns by different roads, on account of the apprehended scarcity of water. General von Kaufmann left Kly on the 28th March, with the last echelon, and on the 1st of April arrived at Temir-kabuk, in the Nuraa-Tau mountains, where a halt was made. The wether throughout was most unfavourable, with extreme cold, snowstorms, and violent winds. On the night of the 29th there was a violent hurricane, which blew down most of the tents, scattered the camp fires, and rendered the position of the troops most uncomfortable. The tent of Prince Leuchtenberg was blown to pieces, and he was obliged to seek refuge for the night with the Commander-in-Chief.

At Temir-Kabuk, General von Kaufmann was met by the Bek of Ziauddin, Astanakul-Bektoksab, sent by the Emir to wish him a complete success in the attack on Khiva. According to Asiatic custom, the Embassy brought rich presents, among which were four Argamak horses, with complete equipments ornamented with turquoises, many *khalats*, or robes of honour, silk stuffs, &c., and a large and magnificent campaign tent which had been prepared for General von Kaufmann by the special order of the Emir. On the 2nd of April there also arrived Abdu-Djalil-Bii, the Bek of Nurata, who had been ordered to meet the Russian army near to the Bokharan dominions. The Bek of Ziauddin accompanied the army as far as Balty-Sadyr, and the Bek of Nurata as far as the Wells of Kosh-Baigi. At both places tents were found erected, filled with all sorts of provisions, and a magnificent *destverkhan* was served. Besides this, by the orders of the Emir, forage, fuel, and provisions of all kinds were brought for the use of the army, and a regular bazaar was open. All these things were transported across the mountains with much trouble and pains, but the Beks had been told that they would lose their heads if General von Kaufmann was dissatisfied with them, and they exerted themselves to the utmost. The Bokharan Ambassador, Hisoametdin-Mirakbur, by order of the Emir, will accompany the army to Khiva, and as Mirza-Hakim, the Ambassador from Kokan, has also joined General von Kaufmann the expedition against Khiva has the concurrence of the two strongest Central Asiatic Khanates.

The unseasonableness of the weather affected the camels, many of which gave out, so that the march of the army has been much slower than was intended, and the arrival of the transport train of 3,300 camels, which was to join the expedition at Tamdy, is looked for with anxiety. It was expected that the Kirghiz would bring camels from the north, from the neighbourhood of Turkestan, but the unusually high water has prevented them from crossing the Arys and the Syr-Daria.

As had been proposed, the forces marched from Balta-Sadyr in two columns, but as abundance of water was found in all the wells, and even new ones were found, the Northern column was ordered to join the Southern one at the wells of Aristan-Bel, and the whole expedition arrived there on the 12th of April. At the last accounts they were still there waiting for the arrival of the expedition from Fort No. 1. General von Kaufmann has deemed it advisable to change the route, and, instead of advancing to Tamdy and Min-Bulak, will go south-westerly to Mam-Djan, Kideri, Karak, and Khala-Ata. From this last spring, the army will go directly to the Amu-Darza, about fifty miles. From Aristan-Bel to Khala-Ata is about one hundred miles. Tha inhabitants of this little settlement are subject neither to Khiva nor to Bokhara, but pay tribute to whosoever demands it. This road is about one hundred miles shorter than the one previously proposed, and has the advantage of numerous wells, and of being near a cultivated country. The forces will meet the river at the ferry of Utch-tchutchak, thus turning the insignificant fort of Shurukans, and the much stronger fortress of Shah-Abbas-Vali. The most difficult portion of the road has thus been passed with great success, fresh water was found everywhere in abundance, and even in the wells which were found salt by the first echelon, the remaining echelons found fresh water, which had not yet had time to imbibe the properties of the upper crust of earth. The artillery has safely passed through the sands of the Kizil-Kum without especial difficulty. In spite of the bad weather the health of the men is perfect. The remaining part of the road is easy, and General von Kaufmann expects to encamp on the banks of the Oxus on the 7th of May.

The postal communications of the army with Tashkent have been regularly kept up, at first, through Djizzak, but now through Burdjar, near Tchemkent. The rich and influential Kirghiz Bii Madali-Khoodja, during the Bokharan rule a coll ector of taxes from the Kizil-Kum Kirghizes, has und ertaken to bring letters and even packages through in qu ick time—not more than ten days from Khiva to Tashkent.—*Daily Telegraph.*

MR. JOHN STEEL, R.S.A., has been commissioned to execute a statue of Robert Burns for the Central Park, New York.

A YOUNG lady in Iowa recently whipped out an incipient conflagration with her stockings. She had heard that firemen used "hose."

A TEACHER who, in a fit of vexation, called her pupils a set of young adders, on being reproved for her language, apologised by saying that she was speaking to those just commencing their arithmetic.

THE judges had been summoned to attend the House of Lords on Monday, the 30th June, to assist their lordships in the hearing of the appeal in the divorce case of Mordaunt against Mordaunt.

THE house in which the Polish patriot of 1830, the once famous Kosciusko, spent the last year of his life and died, at Soleure, in Switzerland, is being advertised in the German papers as for sale.

THE St. George's Hanover-square Vestry, have adopted an address to the Bishop of London praying his lordship to exert his authority in protecting the wives and families of Churchmen from those clergymen who are seeking to introduce auricular confession.

MR. CLEMENTS MARKHAM is about to publish a work on the subject of Arctic Exploration, entitled, "The Threshold of the unknown Region," in which he will relate the events connected with all the principal voyages which have touched the boundary of the region as yet unexplored around the North Pole.

BRIDGE OVER THE NEVA.—Some time since competition was invited for designs for a bridge over the Neva at St. Petersburg. Eighteen designs were sent in, and from these three have now been selected for premiums which have been awarded by the commissioner as follows:—The first premium of 6,000 roubles to "Westminster" (supposed to be Mr. Page); the second premium of 3,000 roubles to "R. M. Ordish" and "Max Am Ende;" and the third premium of 1,500 roubles to "B. S.," a Russian competitor.

Apropos of the Shah's visit to the Opera on Saturday next (on which occasion he is to go "in State," and is to be accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and all the members of the Royal family), I may tell you rather an amusing story. Mdlle Albani (the prima donna) has a private secretary, an ex-officer of engineers, who, as a general rule, has at least half a-dozen orders of admittance to give away for the Opera whenever Albani sings. These six orders he forthwith promised to six friends for to-morrow evening (the night of the Shah's visit) and your readers may, therefore, fancy this gentleman's feeling when he found that he could not even gain admittance for himself to-morrow evening unless he went in as one of the chorus! Tickets for the stalls for to-morrow are now bringing fifty guineas each; even the tickets for the amphitheatre are selling at ten guineas each. For the privilege of standing on the stage during the performance of the National Anthem to-morrow, two guineas are being paid, although the people who, are paying this last named sum will have to leave the theatre instantly after the singing of the anthem, and before a note of the opera is sung! I hear that even several M. P.'s have only been able to obtain admittance to the theatre to-morrow as members not of Parliament but of the chorus! Portion of three Operas will be given to-morrow evening before the Shah. Adelina Patti will take part in all of them, so that a rich musical treat may be expected by those who are fortunate enough to find themselves inside the Opera House at Covent Garden to-morrow evening.—*London Correspondent of Indian Daily News.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

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1160 Sir Charles Napier, Dodgson—Edward Bates & Co.
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1076 Herman, Shaw—The Captain.

FOR CALCUTTA.

455 Bluche, Bara—Messrs. Edward Baudry & Co.
1778 Flying Venus, Logan—Edward Bates & Co.
1353 Richard Wright, Cruickshank—Lawrence & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1029 City Camp, Creen—Finlay, Muir & Co.
618 Gallilee, Allen—Volkart Brothers.
1347 Golden City, Jones—The Captain.
1433 Hampden, McDonald—W. Nicol & Co.
600 Marie, Surenga—Volkart Brothers.
800 Peeress, Morris—The Captain.
1115 Tivoli, Greig—Wallace & Co.
1031 Villa Franca, Peterson—The Captain.
1400 Birmingham, Durham—The Captain.

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FOR LONDON.

786 Torino, Carrino—Remington & Co.

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1223 Ellora, Fraser—P. & O. Co.
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763 Arabia, Caboara—Volkart Brothers.

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1132 Patna, Hansard—B. I. S. N. Co.

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510 Kurrachee, Beyts—B. I. S. N. Co.

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1178 Baugalore, Burne—P. & O. Co.

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1091 John Adamson, Gaine—W. & A. Graham & Co.
706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khulifa.
699 Mula, Hanna—H. E. H. Dada.
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COUNTRY TRADERS.

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204 Letecia, Nacoda,—H. Thawur & Co.

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132 Estrelle da Damo, Nacoda—H. Thawur & Co.
999 Fathe Shah Allum, Nacoda—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
380 Fez Rabanse, Pierre—H. A. Esmail.
321 Futteh Salam, Nacoda—J. Noorbhoy.
310 Futteh Sultan, Nacoda—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
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ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

300 Clyde (ordinary).
472 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
300 Hugh Rose, Campbell.
523 Kwangtung, Elton.
408 Sind (ordinary).

THE personal property of the late Mr. Macready has been sworn under £20,000.

A COMMITTEE has been formed in Rome to collect subscriptions for the erection of a monument to the late Signor Ristazzi.

THE prize for the best knowledge of Shakspeare at Worcester College has been adjudged to Eustace Kynaston Corbett. Proxime accessit: J. M. Rendall.

RARELY has a new peerage been enjoyed for so short a time as that of Lord Marjoribanks of Ladykirk. Mr. Robertson, a veteran and valuable Scottish member of Parliament, was gazetted under the above title at the end of last week, and yesterday he lordship expired.

THE well-known French physicist, M. Janin, has constructed a magnet of extraordinary carrying power. Artificial magnets have not hitherto been made to carry more than four or five times their own weight, but this magnet is able to sustain upwards of 22 times its own weight. A great number of thin well-magnetised plates are used in its construction, instead of the thick plates generally employed.

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It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most efficacious of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

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An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspirations, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co.

The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Lozenges of Lactucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.

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They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Cobahu in a liquid state; or the stricture that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

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Bombay, 22nd July 1873

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Manager.

Bombay, 1st July 1873.

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	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	91	1	4	47	13	4	24	8	0
25	98	8	0	51	11	4	26	8	0
30	105	12	8	56	1	4	28	11	4
35	116	2	8	61	0	0	31	4	0
40	126	10	0	66	8	0	34	0	8